

# THE BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY  
**ROSS & ROSSER,**  
Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, - - SEPTEMBER, 1862

The following correspondence between the commander, Col. Gano, and Mayor Trussell, will explain itself:

WASHINGTON, MASON COUNTY, KY.,  
September 11th, 1862.

To Mayor Trussell, or the Officer Commanding the Forces at Maysville, Ky.:

Sir:—I have been informed that the citizens of Maysville are in distress lest their property may be destroyed by shelling the City. I write to inform you that our only object is to drive the invaders and persecutors from our country. We do not persecute either by confinement or destruction of property for opinions sake. And I do not intend attacking the City, unless the enemy cross over to this side the river, and make the City the basis of their operations. Otherwise I shall not enter the city, and you may so inform the citizens.

I am, your obedient servant,  
R. M. GANO,  
Acting Brigadier General.

Per order of Gen. E. Kirby Smith, Commanding Division.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, MAYSVILLE, KY.,  
September 11th, 1862.

General R. M. Gano:

Sir: We have no organized force here to oppose you. The forces in Aberdeen, Ohio, are not under our control, but we presume they do not intend to make any resistance. The citizens of Maysville will expect you to protect them from violence or abuse.

Yours respectfully,  
F. B. TRUSSELL, Mayor.

Mayor F. B. Trussell:

Sir: I received your note informing me that the city was subject to my control. Permit me to assure you that the same protection that has been given by us, will be extended to your City, while we remain in your vicinity; and after our departure, tyranny and oppression will be prohibited by a portion of General Marshall's command.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,  
R. M. GANO,  
Col. Comdg 2d Reg. Morgan's Brigade.  
At present acting Brig. General.

A most fearful and disastrous freshet, visited Philadelphia on the 13th inst., destroying property to the amount of \$1,000,000.

Large numbers of persons suffered hair-breadth escapes from drowning and being crushed by falling buildings. The flood was as unexpected as its consequences proved disastrous. Many persons are deprived of employment, and the immense destruction of property in such a short time is almost unparalleled. The greatest excitement existed during the day throughout the north-eastern portion of our city; the comparatively trifling loss of life being greatly exaggerated, and rumors of all kinds rapidly circulating in the community.

Democratic Congressional Nominations in Indiana:

- First District—John Law.
- Second District—James A. Cravens.
- Third District—W. H. Harrington.
- Fourth District—W. S. Holman.
- Fifth District—A. B. Condit.
- Sixth District—D. W. Voorhees.
- Seventh District—David Turpin.
- Eighth District—J. K. Edgerton.
- Ninth District—J. F. McDowell.

Wool is now higher than it has been for forty-four years. This is owing to the large demand for army goods and to the advanced price of cotton. It will not soon fall as low as it has been of late years; and we shall be surprised if the flocks upon our hills are not greatly increased.

The Democrats have made, thus far, the following nominations for Congress in Ohio.

- Third District—C. L. Vallandigham.
- Fourth District—J. F. McKinney.
- Fifth District—Frank C. LeBlond.
- Sixth District—Chilton A. White.
- Seventh District—Samuel S. Cox.
- Eighth District—Warren P. Noble.
- Ninth District—Wells A. Hutchins.
- Tenth District—William E. Finck.
- Eleventh District—John O'Neill.
- Twelfth District—Judge Bliss.
- Thirteenth District—James R. Morris.

FEDERAL LICENSES.—Under the tax law licenses for various trades and professions must be taken out, and the following sums must be paid to the Federal Government on the 1st of September:

Apothecaries	\$10	Horse Dealers	\$10
Auctioneers	\$20	Hotels	5 to 200
Agents—Claim and	10	Jugglers	20
Patent	10	Lawyers	10
Bankers	100	Livery Stables	10
Billiards, per table	5	Liquors—Wholesale	100
Bowling alleys	5	Retail	20
Brewers	\$25 to 50	Manufacturers	10
Brokers	50	Peelers	5 to 10
"Commercial	50	Pawnbrokers	50
"Land warrant	50	Physicians	10
"Cattle	50	Photographers	10 to 25
Circuses	10	Relief Dealers	10
Confessioners	10	Refrigerators, under	50
Claim Agents	10	"500 bbls.	50
Coal Oil Distillers	50	"each additional	25
Dealers—Wholesale	50	tional 500 bbls	25
"Retail	10	Steamers	25
Dentists	25 to 50	Surgeons	10
Distillers	25 to 50	Tobaccoists	10
Eating-houses	10	Tallow and Soap	10
Theatres	100		

By the 60th section of the act, apothecaries, confectioners, eating house keepers, tobaccoists, and retail dealers whose annual gross receipts fall short of \$1,000, are exempted from the obligation of taking out licenses. In all other cases a license is indispensable. A license, however, is not required for selling goods at the place of manufacture. All licenses must be paid annually, to collectors appointed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

We understand that on the Confederates entering Paris, that Gen. HEATH had a guard placed around the Hon. GARRETT Davis' house, to prevent it from being injured.

## A Page from the Record.

In 1859, John W. Forney, now the leader of the Republican party in Pennsylvania, was Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and issued an address to the people, in which the following eloquent passage occurred:

The adversaries of the Democratic party have dissolved the American Union in advance, so far as by their own action they can consummate that direful result. They can no longer assemble in National Convention; they congregate as the representatives of a fragment of one-half of our happy country, and they arrogate to themselves the mastery of the other half, by attempting to consolidate a fierce and fanatical sectional majority in every department of the Government.—They declare that the country is on the eve of unprecedented convulsions, and they proclaim their purpose to arrest these convulsions by ignoring and insulting fifteen sovereign States of the Union. They talk of peace, and in their own conventions proclaim a policy which must end in civil war. They appeal to Heaven to sanctify a movement which, if successful, would destroy the fairest fabric of freedom on the globe. They invite our countrymen to support their cause in the midst of the most irreverent blasphemies of the Constitution. They prate of exclusive Americanism, while they accept as leaders men who profane the sages of the past with inconceivable calumnies. But they deserve credit for their boldness. They do not attempt to conceal the fearful end which, should they succeed, must crown their efforts. True to the history of all sectional parties, they unite men, not by a love of country, but by a hatred of national principles. Their bond of action is a sympathy of antagonisms—not a harmony of patriotic sentiments; and to consummate their purposes they would sacrifice every great material interest of society. They have already succeeded in dividing the Christian Church, and now they would lay their hands upon the bulwarks of our liberty, they would wrest the Constitution from the glorious purpose to which it was dedicated by its founders; and they would erect at Washington a sectional despotism whose presiding divinity would be hostility to the equality of the States and equality of the citizens, and wage relentless war upon the domestic institutions of the South.

Head Quarters Kentucky Volunteers.  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Louisville, Sep. 3d, 1862.

General Order, No. 34.

1. All volunteers for the State services, assembling under the recent proclamation of the Governor will be at once mustered into service as part of the active militia of the State.

2. Company organization will be at once effected, and elections of company officers held. The names of the officers elected, and the muster roll of the company, will be immediately returned to this office, in order that commissions may be issued without delay.

3. When more than six companies have assembled at a single rendezvous, a battalion may be at once organized, and its officers elected and reported for commissions; and if a sufficient number of men shall be found at a single place of rendezvous to form three battalions, they may then go on to perfect a regimental organization.

4. The State Guard law having been substantially re-enacted, is hereby referred to for full information as to the details of the organization of companies, battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions. The law will be found printed at length in the appendix to Stanton's Revised Statutes 2d Vol. pages 701. Particular attention is called to the provisions of the 7th Section of the law, which prescribes the manner of holding elections and mustering men into service.

5. All good and loyal citizens of the Commonwealth, within the military age, are urgently called upon to enroll themselves as members of the State Guard, so as to be ready for service as soon as the arms and equipments can be provided; in the meantime, much instruction may be obtained by drill without arms.

6. Muster rolls and blanks will be furnished on application to this Department.

By order of the Governor:  
JNO. W. FINNELL,  
Adj. Gen'l Ky. Volunteers.

From the Richmond Dispatch of the 5th.

Orders from Gen. Bragg.

The following general order was issued on the 25th ult. by Gen. Bragg to his brave troops, who, it will be seen, are ordered to be in readiness to move at an hour's notice.

Therefore stirring news may be expected from that quarter in a few days:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO. 2,  
CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Aug. 25, 1862.

[General Order No. 134.]

The troops of this command will be in readiness to move at an hour's notice. Ample time for preparation having been allowed, and everything necessary having been promptly supplied, the General trusts the movement will be made with that alacrity and regularity which can alone inspire confidence.

The enemy is before us, devastating our fair country, imprisoning our old and venerated men—even the ministers of God—insulting our women and desecrating our altars. It is our proud lot to be assigned the duty of punishing and driving forth these deluded men, led by desperate adventurers, and goaded on by Abolition demagogues and demons. Let us but deserve success and an offended Deity will certainly assure it.

Should we be opposed, we must fight at any odds and conquer at any sacrifice.—Should the foe retire, we must follow him rapidly to his own territory, and make him taste the bitterness of invasion.

Soldiers! the enemy is before you, and your banners are free. It is for you to decide whether our brothers and sisters of Tennessee and Kentucky shall remain bondmen and bondwomen of the Abolition tyrant, or be restored to the freedom inherited from their fathers.

By command of General Bragg.

Geo. G. GARNETT, Asst. Adj't Gen.

JOHN M. OREY, A. A. G.

Gen. Bragg crossed the Tennessee river with his army on the 25th of August.

Dr. Olds has at last been heard from.

He is in a miserable, damp cell in Fort Lafayette. He sleeps on an iron bedstead, without a sufficiency of clothing. He looks haggard, and the report says that he cannot long survive the inhuman treatment to which he is subjected.—Ohio Eagle, Sept. 4th.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

GALLIPOLIS, Sept. 14.—On Wednesday the 10th inst., a column of the enemy, about 5,000 strong, paid to be under command of Gen. Loring, the first notice of whom was in our rear, between Fayette and Gauley, made an attack on our forces encamped at Fayette, consisting of the 34th and 37th Ohio regiments, numbering about 1,200 men, under command of Col. Siber, when a desperate fight ensued, lasting till dark. Our forces cut their way through, reaching Gauley Bridge during the night, having lost about 100 killed and wounded, mostly of the 34th Ohio. In the meantime another column of the enemy approached Gauley Bridge on the Lewisburg road, under command of Cerro Gordo Williams, cutting off the 47th Ohio, two companies of the 9th Virginia, and one company of the 24 Virginia Cavalry, who were at Somersville. Nothing since has been heard of them.

Under these circumstances, Col. Lightburn's front, flank and rear being threatened by an over-helming force, compelled him to evacuate Gauley, which he successfully accomplished on the morning of the 11th, after destroying all the Government property that he was unable to bring away. He accordingly moved down the Kanawha in two columns, one on each side of the river, reaching Camp Platt on the afternoon of the 12th, skirmishing the whole way. Here he massed his troops on the north bank of the Kanawha, but being hard pressed by the enemy, he retreated during the night, reaching Elk River, just below Charleston, on Saturday morning. He made another stand on the lower bank of Elk River, and a desperate battle ensued, lasting from 10 A. M. till dark. Our forces shelled and destroyed Charleston, only two houses being left.

The result of the fight is unknown, nothing having been heard from Col. Lightburn since 6 o'clock on Saturday evening. Up to that time our troops held their own, and were punishing the enemy severely. We understand that our forces completely destroyed all the Salt Works. Col. Lightburn brought an immense train of six hundred loaded wagons safely to Elk River. The retreat to Elk River was conducted in good order.

Great anxiety is felt for the safety of our forces, as well as of Point Pleasant and Gallipolis.

This border is in great danger. The enemy's force is represented as being 10,000 strong, with a proportionate force of artillery.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The Star says that at 9 A. M. to-day the engagement at Burnside's position had not been renewed. He was then in undisputed possession of the advantageous crest of the mountain from which he drove the enemy the night before.

The firing that commenced at daybreak to-day, was an attack of the enemy on Franklin's corps on the road to Harper's Ferry. No direct communication was had with that corps at 9 o'clock this morning. The telegraph operator at Point of Rocks, reported that Franklin was heavily engaged this morning, some miles in front of him, (the operator). The division, or army corps, that yesterday morning occupied Hagerstown, was not in yesterday's action, though it had retreated its steps in order to be in the fight to-day.

Neither Sumner's army corps nor Couch's division were in action yesterday, though both are, doubtless, supporting Franklin to-day, as they were in position to do so yesterday evening. The army corps of Fitz John Porter passed through Frederick today at 8 A. M. and were to have arrived on the battle-field at noon.

The Rebels who were in the fight say that Beauregard is expected to join them to-day with an army corps 40,000 strong. Burnside's position, won from the enemy in yesterday's battle, commands the only road from Hagerstown to the position where Franklin is fighting, we believe, to-day. Hence its great importance; to lose it would be most damaging to the enemy.

GREENFIELD, Pa., Sept. 15.—A cavalry force, which left Harper's Ferry last night at 8 o'clock, arrived here to-day at 1 o'clock, numbering about 1,600. White, it seems, was completely surrounded at Harper's Ferry. The cavalry obtained permission to cut their way out. After obtaining a guide they started, and succeeded in making their way around the enemy without being discovered.

On reaching the Williamsport road they discovered a train of 50 wagons, which they captured. It belonged to Longstreet's ammunition train, which had just left Hagerstown, after supplying that division with ammunition. The wagons being still about half full; most of them proved to be wagons taken from Pope's army at Centerville.—About 75 prisoners were captured at the same time.

Capt. Palmer to-day proceeded to Hagerstown, and found the Rebels had gone, and I believe, is now in pursuit of them with a large force of cavalry and infantry, which joined him to-day. The cavalry that came through to-day, that the troops at Harper's Ferry could hold out until to-day, and that, if reinforcements came up before noon, they would be safe.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,  
September 15—3 A. M.

H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief.

I am happy to inform you that General Frank's success on the left was as complete as that on the center and right, and resulted in his getting possession of the gap, after a severe engagement on all parts of the line. The troops, old and new, behaved with the utmost steadiness and gallantry, carrying, with but little assistance from our own artillery, very strong positions defended by artillery and infantry.

I do not think our loss very severe. The corps of Generals D. H. Hill and Longstreet were engaged with our right. We have taken a considerable number of prisoners. The enemy disappeared during the night.—Our troops are now advancing in pursuit.—I do not know where he will next be found.

Signed, GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN.

Major-General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,  
September 15—3 A. M.

H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief.

I have just learned from Gen. Hooker, in the advance, who stated that the information is perfectly reliable, that the enemy is making for the river in a perfect panic; and Gen. Lee stated last night, publicly, that he must admit that they had been shockingly whipped.

I am hurrying everything forward to endeavor to press their retreat to the utmost.

[Signed] GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN.

## HEADQUARTERS OF THE POTOMAC,

September 15, 10 A. M.

H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief.

Information this moment received completely confirms the rout and demoralization of the Rebel army. Gen. Lee is reported wounded, and Garland killed. Gen. Hooker alone has over 1,000 more prisoners, 700 having been sent to Frederick. It is stated that Lee gives his loss as 15,000. We are following as rapidly as the men can move, [Signed] GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, Major-General.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 15.—Mr. Thomas arrived from Munfordville this evening. He was present during the battle. The Rebels under Gen. Duncan numbered from 5,000 to 7,000, including cavalry, artillery and infantry. The Rebels made an attack from both sides of the river, and boldly advanced to our breastworks. They were repulsed with fearful loss. The National forces under Col. Wilder numbered about 2,500 at the commencement of the fight.

They were reinforced by Col. Dunham's Fifteenth Indiana regiment. The first the Rebels knew of his being about was his pouring in a volley, killing many and stampeding the balance.

The Federal loss was eight men killed and twenty-seven wounded. The Rebel loss is from 500 to 700 hundred killed and wounded. The Rebels who brought a flag of truce admit a loss of 400 killed. Two pieces of artillery, captured from the enemy at the bridge at Bacon Creek, were destroyed.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 13.—The Evening Bulletin has the following in relation to the Coldwater affair:

On Monday Col. Grierson, with 370 men, came up with the enemy beyond Coldwater near Cockran's Cross Roads.

They were a portion of Jackson's and Pierce's cavalry and a number of infantry, amounting to about 800 or 1,000 men. They were well posted, and commenced the attack, but were driven two and a half miles, through heavy timber. In the affair 4 of the enemy were killed and 70 or 80 wounded. That night Grierson encamped between Cross Roads and Hernando, and remained during Wednesday in Hernando. The next morning he moved in the direction of Coldwater, and came on the enemy's pickets at Coldwater bridge, behind which they lay in force.

They fired the bridge and moved off, but the bridge was so far saved, that after some repairs, the National forces crossed, the enemy retreating as they advanced, and Grierson entered Senatobia, where he burned the railroad depot and contents, and three cars.

Scattered parties of guerrillas were also overtaken and dispersed. While these events were proceeding, the main body of the Nationals, under General Smith, destroyed the railroad bridge beyond Hernando, and tore up a portion of the track, by which means the railroad connection of the enemy with Hernando is destroyed.

Stonewall Jackson a Member of the C.

S. A. Bible Society.

The Richmond Dispatch publishes the following:

"HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,  
VIRGINIA, July 21, 1862.

"Rev. E. A. Bales, General Agent Bible Society of Confederate States of America:

"DEAR SIR:—I gratefully acknowledge the honor conferred upon me by a portion of God's people, in constituting me a Life Director of the Bible Society of the Confederate States of America.

"It is a cause in which I feel a deep interest and my earnest prayers is that God will make this infant Bible Society the means not only of giving His blessed Word to our own people, but of sending it freely to the remotest nations of the earth.

"I enclose a check for \$150. Please acknowledge its receipt, and believe me to be, very truly, your friend and brother in Christ.

"T. J. JACKSON."

General Jackson never enters a fight without invoking God's blessing and protection. The dependence of this strange man upon the Deity seems never to be absent from his mind, and whatever he does, or says, it is always prefaced by God's blessing.

In one of his official dispatches, he commences: 'By God's blessing, we have to-day defeated the enemy.' Said one of his officers to him the other day, 'Well, General, another candidate (referring to Pope) is awaiting your attentions.' 'So I observe,' was the quiet reply, 'and by God's blessing, he shall receive them to his full satisfaction.'

After a battle has been fought the same rigid remembrance of Divine power is observed. The army is drawn up in line, the General dismounts from his horse, and there, in the presence of his rough, bronzed-faced troops, with heads uncovered and bent awestricken to the ground, the voice of the good man, which, but a few hours before, was ringing out in quick and fiery intonations, is now heard subdued and calm, as if overcome by the presence of the Supreme Being, in holy appeal to the sympathies of his men. Few such spectacles have been witnessed in modern times, and it is needless to add that few such examples have ever told with more wondrous power upon the hearts of the men. Are you surprised, after this recital, that Stonewall Jackson is invincible, and that he can lead his army to certain victory whenever God's blessing precedes the act?

The Mobile Register has a seemingly authentic statement of a late heavy arrival for account of the Confederacy at a Confederate port. One million pounds of powder and 30,000 stand of arms are among the items of the cargo, the aggregate value of which was such that the Government agreed to pay \$800,000 sterling on delivery—a sum equivalent, at present rates of exchange, to about \$3,000,000.

INDIANS ATTACKING SIOUX CITY.—We learn that the Indians have appeared on our Western borders, and are committing depredations near Sioux City. Families have left town for safety. Arms are being distributed to all the northern counties.—Dubuque Herald September 4th.

GABRIELI.—The foreign arrival yesterday brought no satisfactory information as to the probable fate of this heroic chieftain. He is a prisoner in the hands of the government his strong arm paralyzed. The ministry is said to be favorable to a summary proceeding with the noble insurgent, but it is likely he will be exiled to the United States.—Cin. Times, 13th.

A new hair-dye has just been invented, and in some localities it is selling rapidly. One application in the evening on your hair, and you are sure next morning grey enough to pass for forty-six years old. Wide-Awakes prefer it to lamp oil or shooting irons.

## The following are the Proclamations of

Gen. Smith, since he has entered the State

KENTUCKIANS!

The Army of the Confederate States, has again entered your Territory under my command. Let no one make you believe we come as invaders, to coerce your will, or to exercise control over your soil—far from it. The principle we maintain is, that Government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed.

I shall enforce the strictest discipline in order that property of citizens and non-combatants may be protected.

I shall be compelled to procure subsistence for my troops among you, and this shall be paid for.

Kentuckians!—We come not as invaders, but as liberators! We come invoking the spirit of your resolutions of 1798.

We come to arouse you from the lethargy which enshrouds your forethought and which forebodes the political death of your State.

We come to test the truth of what we believe to be a foul aspersion—that Kentuckians willingly join in the attempt to subjugate us, and to deprive us of our property, our liberty and our dearest rights.

We come to strike off the chains, which are being riveted upon you.

We call upon you to unite your arms and join with us in hurling back from our fair and sunny plains, the northern hordes, who would deprive us of our liberty, that they may enjoy our substance.

Are we deceived?—Can you treat us as enemies?—Our hearts answer—No.

KIRBY SMITH,  
Maj. Gen. U. S. Army

HEAD QUARTERS,

Army of Kentucky, Sep. 4, 1862.

Oaths of Allegiance have been coerced from the citizens of Kentucky by the Government of the United States, binding such citizens to oppose in all respects the Government of the Confederate States.

Such Oaths will not be respected as of binding obligation by the Major General Commanding the Forces of the Confederate States, and he will sustain and protect all citizens, by every proper means, in the non-performance of such forced oath. They are neither binding in law or conscience.

By command of

Maj. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH,

GEORGE W. BRENT,

Lt. Col. & Inspector General.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Army of Kentucky, Lexington, Sep. 6, 1862.

ORDERS.—It has come to the knowledge of the Major General Commanding, that Stragglers, Followers, and Cavalry men, are taking and Pressing Horses—such conduct is in violation of the Articles of War, and upon conviction the culprit shall suffer death.

No authority for seizing private property of any kind can be granted, except from these Head Quarters. Citizens are requested to report at once, any unlawful seizure of property, that the culprit may be brought before a Military Commission without delay.

By command of Maj. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH,

JNO. PEGRAM,

Colonel & Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KY.

Lexington, Sep. 4, 1862.

The sale of Intoxicating Drinks within the Territory occupied by the Confederate Forces is strictly forbidden, and will be punished with the severest penalties of Military Law. And the citizens are called upon not to give, in their mistaken kindness, Spirituous Liquors to the Troops under my command.

By order:

MAJ. GEN. E. KIRBY SMITH,

JOHN PEGRAM, Col. & Chief of Staff.

The Black Race.

Some persons imagine that the ancient Egyptians were negroes. This notion has gained ground from the persistent falsification of history. We know more of the Ancient Egyptians, in regard to form and feature than the thousands of cotemporary paintings which remain on their monuments. The negro found on the ancient Egyptian monuments, but always as a slave. The Egyptian is a very different personage.

\*\*\* The history of the black race is profoundly sad. We know that three thousand years ago this race existed in Africa. We know that that is a country capable of everything that a man needs for comfort or luxury. It has great rivers, mountains and valleys, rich soils and seas that wash its shores which would carry an adventurous man to any portion of the world. It had within it the richest sources of commerce, mines of gold and jewels, birds of gorgeous plumage, spices and balsam for the luxury or the wants of mankind. It stretched away into temperate regions, and had every variety of climate and soil. Alas for Africa, that in the wisdom of God it was given to be the abode of the black race. Wherever the black race entered it and gained foothold, it was redeemed from barbarism. Egypt was the mother of European wisdom and civilization. The Pentapolis was rich in temples and palaces, and glorious works of art.—Here and there, in the Northern part of the interior adventurous travelers like Dr. Barth, have found the splendid remains of Italian art, marking the footsteps of the Roman.

But from the day the black man possessed the soil, he has never advanced one step in civilization, never built a hut more convenient than his forefathers built thousands of years ago, never invented a written language, never made a coin, never hewn a statue or column, never erected a temple, never constructed a ship, or even rode bark, to navigate the great rivers of Africa. In short, the race, if it possessed the arts which the older descendants of Noah possessed in the earliest periods, lost them all, relapsed into barbarism, and for thousands of years has never made one step in advance, but steadily plunged deeper and deeper into the lowest forms of degradation. In Asia, the Hindoo temples and palaces date from remote ages, and the Chinese civilization seeks its origin in the earliest years. Europe, Greece and Italy attest the earliest advance of man, and England, Germany, Russia and France are all the growth of civilization from barbarian origin. In America, a country more thickly peopled than any other, and probably inhabited at a very late date, grand relics of art attest the existence of a civilization which has no apparent origin in European or Asian teaching. In Africa, no man finds one solitary memorial on which to found a theory that the negro race was there ever other than now, a race of barbarians. There is no alternation of civilization and barbarism in the history of Africa. It is one long, barbaric stagnation.

## ALEX. MADDOX,

OLD STAND ON WALL STREET.

GROCERIES, OLD BOURBON, LIQUORS,

OLD AND NEW HAMS,

COUNTRY PRODUCE AND A GENERAL

ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY AND BUSINESS CONSUMPTIONS FOR CITY

AND COUNTRY!!